

EXAMINATION NO.: _____



THE MALAWI NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
2015 JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY

(100 marks)

Subject Number: J073

Tuesday, 26 May

Time Allowed: 2 hours
2:30 – 4:30 pm

Instructions

1. This paper contains 12 printed pages. Please check.
2. Before you begin, fill in your **Examination Number** at the top of each page.
3. There are 40 questions in this paper. Answer **all** the questions. The maximum number of marks for each answer is indicated against each question.
4. Write your answers to **Section A** by **encircling** the correct letter. Your answers to **Sections B** and **C** should be written in the spaces provided below each question.
5. Hand in your filled question paper to the invigilator when time is called to stop writing.
6. In the table provided on this page, tick against the question number you have answered.

Question Number	Tick Questions 21 - 40 if answered	Do not write in these columns	
1 -20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34			
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			
40			

Section A (20 marks)

Instruction:

There are **twenty** questions in this section. Answer **all** questions by **encircling** the letter with the correct answer. Each question carries **1 mark**.

1. Which of the following is the **largest** scale?
A. 1 : 10 000
B. 1 : 20 000
C. 1 : 25 000
D. 1 : 50 000
2. Many types of trees in Malawi are able to withstand dry conditions from May to November because they
 1. shade off their leaves to reduce water loss.
 2. have large trunks that store water.
 3. produce wax that prevents water loss.
 4. have needle shaped leaves.
A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 4
C. 2 and 3
D. 3 and 4
3. Which of the following does a barograph measure?
A. rainfall
B. heat
C. air pressure
D. temperature
4. Much of the natural resources in Malawi are depleted because
A. the resources are few.
B. of rapid population growth.
C. they are not renewable.
D. there are few forest reserves.
5. How many time zones are there between latitude 45° west and latitude 60° east?
A. 5
B. 6
C. 8
D. 7
6. Direction on a map is expressed by the use of
A. bearing and scale.
B. compass and bearing.
C. scale and key.
D. symbols and compass.
7. When the difference between wet and dry bulb thermometer is 0°C the weather becomes
A. windy.
B. rainy.
C. sunny.
D. dry.
8. Which of the following is **not** a rift valley lake?
A. Victoria
B. Malawi
C. Turkana
D. Tanganyika
9. Which of the following is a component of artificial environment?
A. land
B. dams
C. water
D. vegetation

Continued/...

10. Malawi does **not** export its electricity to other countries because
- it is of poor quality.
 - it is produced in low amounts.
 - transportation is difficult.
 - it is very expensive.
11. What is the use of penstocks at a hydro electric power station?
- to lead water to the power house
 - to control water from the surge chamber
 - to lead water back to the river
 - to return water to the valve house
12. What is the population density of an area of 120 km² with 480 people?
- 6 people/km²
 - 8 people/km²
 - 10 people/km²
 - 4 people/km²
13. Malawi imports a lot of industrial goods because
- it has a lot of capital for imports.
 - its raw materials are not suitable for production.
 - it does not want to produce such products.
 - its manufacturing sector is still being developed.
14. Which of the following is a non renewable resource?
- water
 - air
 - soil
 - forests
15. In which of the following national parks would tourists see Zebras in Malawi?
- Lengwe National Park
 - Nyika National Park
 - Liwonde National Park
 - Kasungu National Park
16. In July the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone moves
- north across Africa.
 - south across Africa.
 - west across Africa.
 - east across Africa.
17. Which of the following problems can be caused by environmental degradation?
- siltation of rivers and soil erosion
 - floods and fog
 - fog and acid rains
 - poorly drained soils and floods
18. Which of the following forms of pollution is caused by commercial fishing in Lake Malawi?
- dumping of domestic waste
 - oil spillage from boats
 - use of poisonous herbs
 - noise from boats
19. Which of the following are the largest lakes in East and Central Africa?
- Lake Victoria and Lake Albert
 - Lake Kivu and Lake Mweru
 - Lake Kyoga and Lake Albert
 - Lake Tanganyika and Lake Malawi
20. Farming is a primary industry because
- it is practised in rural areas.
 - farm produce sells at a profit.
 - it produces raw materials.
 - all products originate from farming.

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Section B (60 marks)

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Figure 1 is a map of Sande Area. Use it to answer Questions 21 to 29.

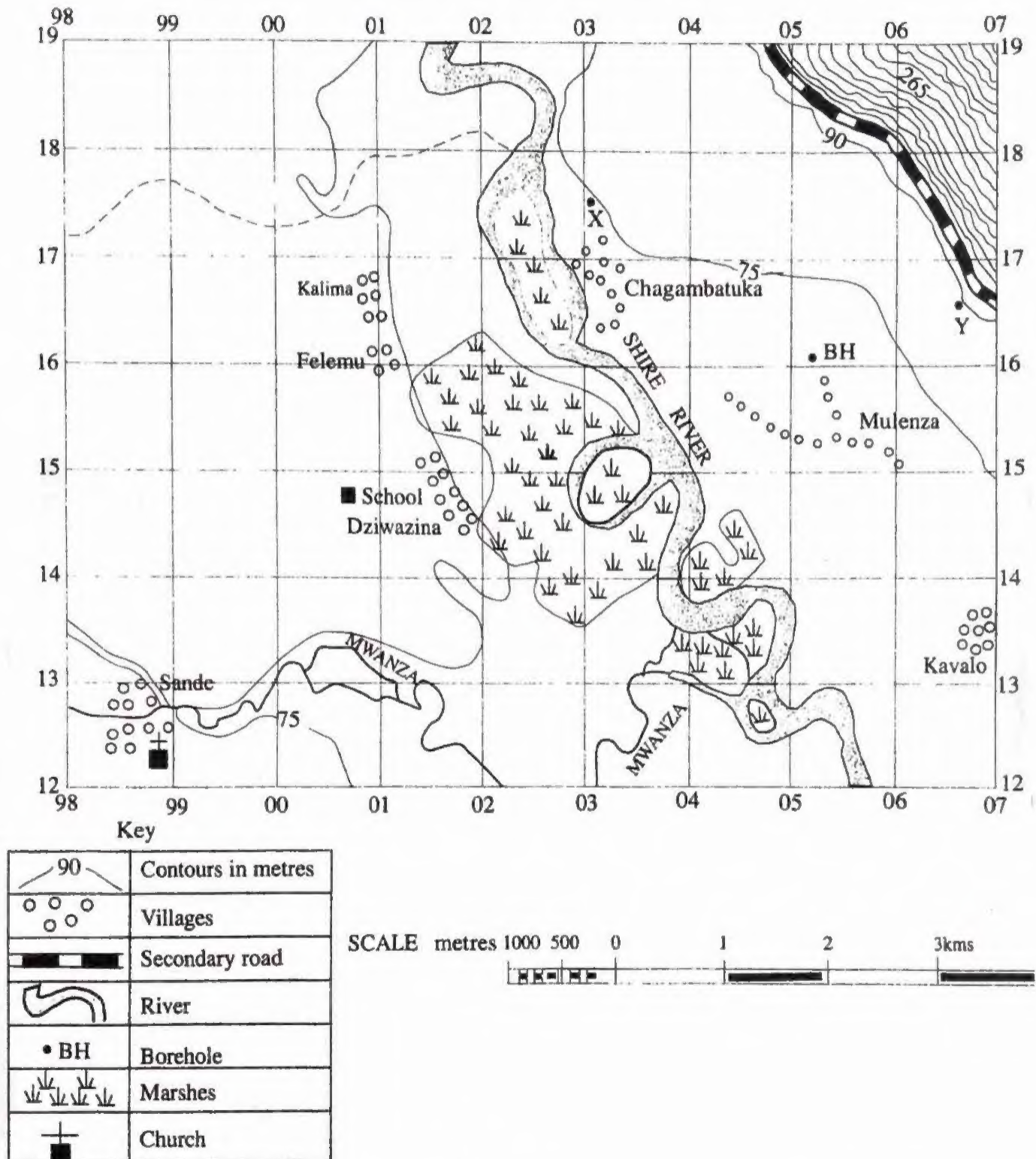


Figure 1

Continued/...

21. What is the vertical interval of the map?

(1 mark)

22. a. Give a **six** figure grid reference for the school.

(1 mark)

b. Name the feature found at six figure grid reference **053161**.

(1 mark)

23. a. Identify the settlement pattern displayed by Kavalo.

(1 mark)

b. State **one** way in which relief has been represented on the map.

(1 mark)

24. a. In which direction is Kavalo from Dziwazina?

(1 mark)

b. What riverine feature is displayed along Shire river between northings **13** and **14**?

(1 mark)

25. Give the bearing of the church in grid square (**9812**) from the school in grid square (**0014**).

(2 marks)

26. Find the distance of the secondary road. Indicate your answer to the nearest kilometre.

(2 marks)

Continued/...

27. Explain **one** possible economic activity that is likely to be practised by people in the area covered by the map.

(2 marks)

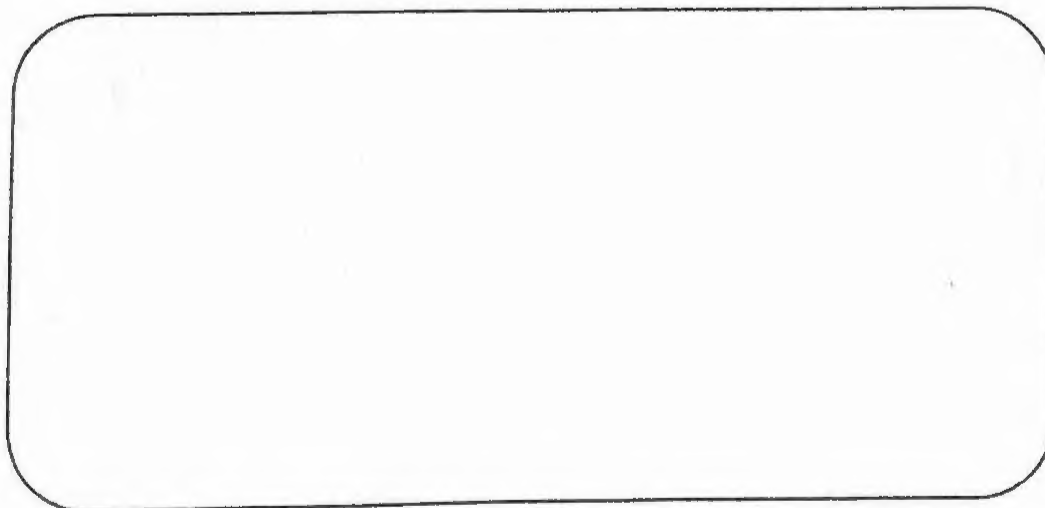
28. a. What natural disaster is likely to affect people at Chagambatuka?

(2 marks)

- b. Give a reason for your answer to 28.a.

(2 marks)

29. The horizontal equivalent between point **X** in grid square (0317) and point **Y** in grid square (0616) is 4.5 km. Calculate the average gradient to the nearest kilometre.



(5 marks)

Continued/...

30. a. State any **two** effects of natural disasters.

(2 marks)

- b. Explain any **two** ways in which records assist in disaster preparedness.

(4 marks)

31. a. Give any **one** problem faced by Mchenga Coal mine in coal mining.

(1 mark)

- b. State **two** advantages of hydroelectric power over other sources of energy in Malawi.

(2 marks)

Continued/...

32. a **Figure 2** shows a picture of a specially designed wooden box used to hold measuring instruments. Use it to answer questions (i) and (ii).

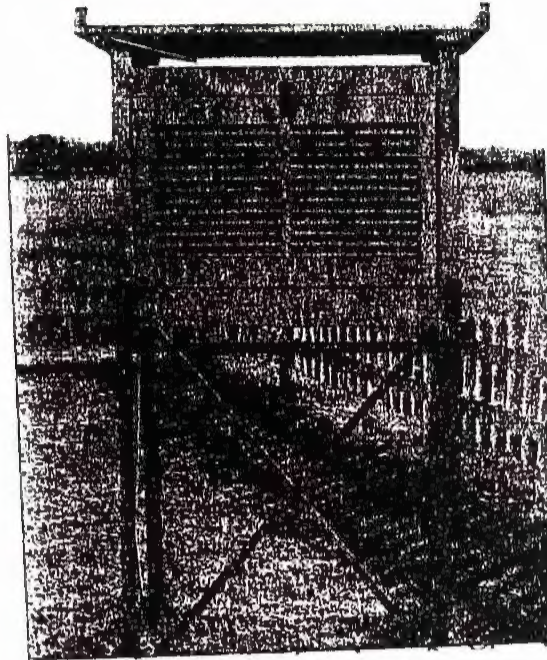


Figure 2

Source: Stride in Geography Book 1

- (i) Identify the wooden box.

(1 mark)

- (ii) Explain why the wooden box has louvred sides.

(2 marks)

- b. State any **two** characteristics of rift valley lakes.

(2 marks)

Continued/...

33. Table 1 shows figures on population of Malawi. Study it and answer questions (a) and (b).

Table 1

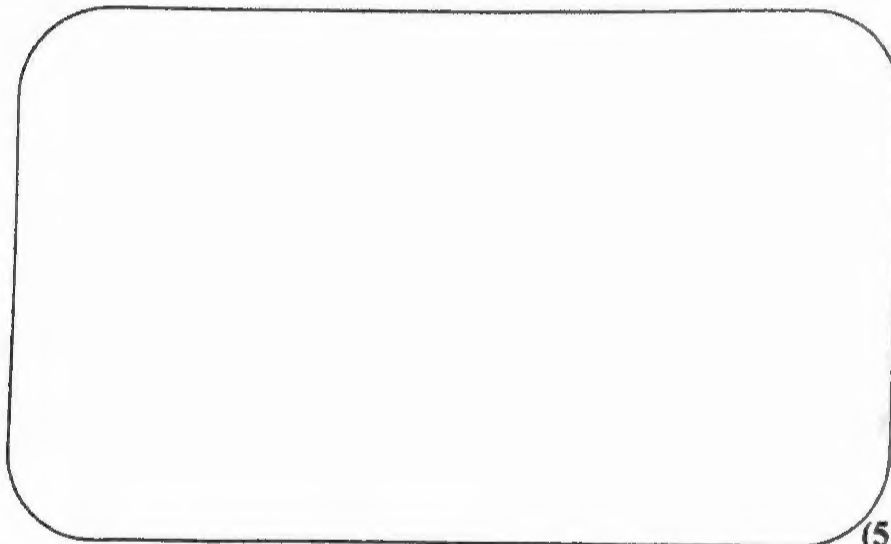
Year	Birth rate per 1000	Mortality rate per 1000
1920	60	50
1977	48	25
1987	41	14

Source: Strides in Geography 2

- a. In which year was natural population increase **lowest** for Malawi?

(1 mark)

- b. Calculate the percentage of the population **increase** for Malawi in 1977. Show your working.



(5 marks)

- c. State any **two** problems of high population growth on social services.

(2 marks)

Continued/...

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34. Give any **two** ways in which air is important to the environment.

(2 marks)

35. Give **two** results of the rotation of the earth.

(2 marks)

36. Explain any **two** ways of preserving wildlife.

(4 marks)

37. Explain any **two** activities that could lead to extinction of renewable resources.

(4 marks)

38. Describe any **two** roles of transport in the development of industries.

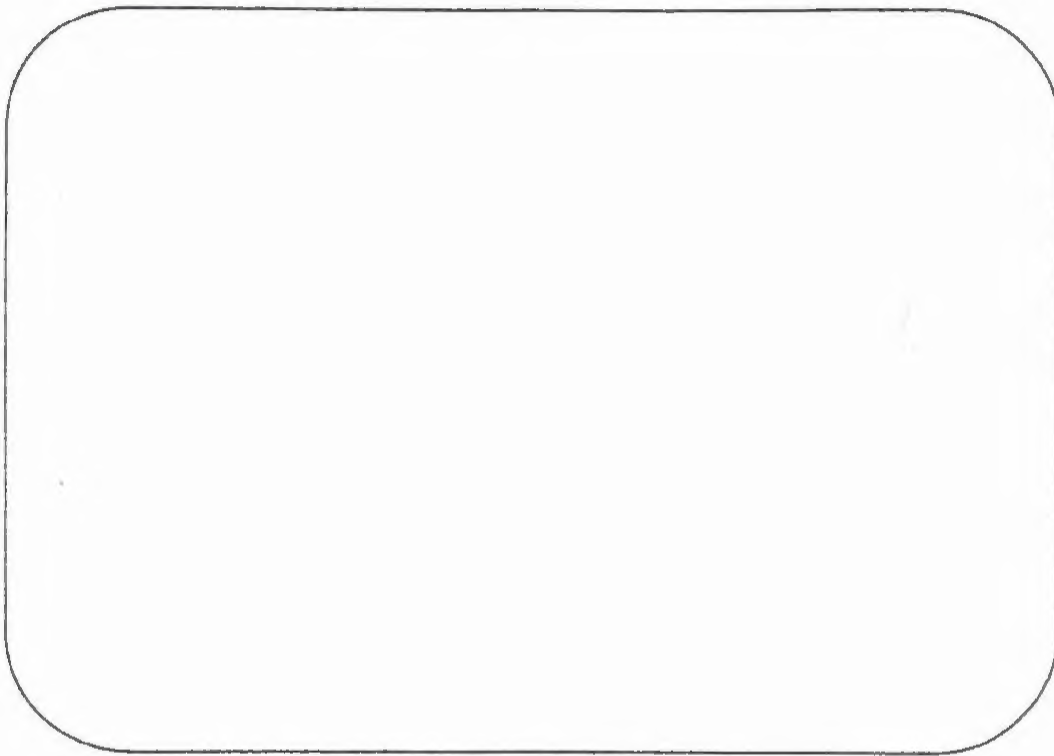
(4 marks)

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Section C (20 marks)

Questions in this section should be answered in the spaces provided in an **essay form**. **Question 39** requires you to draw a diagram and to give an explanation about the diagram.

39. With the aid of well labelled diagrams, explain how an ox-bow lake is formed.

**(5 marks)**

Explanation: _____

(5 marks)

Continued/...

